United Nations DP/CCF/MOL/2

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

Distr.: General
17 July 2001

Original: English

Second regular session 2001
1-14 September 2001, New York
Item 5 of the provisional agenda
Country cooperation frameworks and related matters

Second country cooperation framework for the Republic of Moldova (2002-2006)

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
	Introduction	1	2
I.	Development situation from a sustainable human development perspective	2-7	2
II.	Results and lessons of past cooperation	8-13	3
III.	Objectives, programme areas and expected results	14-31	4
	A. Strengthening governance	20-24	5
	B. Promoting integration	25-31	7
IV.	Management arrangements	32-34	9
Annex			
	Resource mobilization target table for the Republic of Moldova (2002-2006)		10

01-46150 (E) 250701

Introduction

1. The second country cooperation framework (CCF) for the Republic of Moldova covers the period 2002-2006 and will commence almost a decade after the country began cooperation with the United Nations. During the past 10 years, UNDP operations have been guided by an initial short-term country framework (1993–1995), the first country programme (1994–1996), and the first CCF (1997–1999), with its subsequent extensions (1999-2001). This second CCF has been formulated in consultation with the Government and addresses some of the key challenges identified in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) of December 2000, while also reflecting the lessons learned from the country programme review of February 2001. In response to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), it gives particular emphasis to a strategic and coordinated approach designed to make best use of the resources of the United Nations system, while also mobilizing additional resources. It has been prepared at a time when the Republic of Moldova is installing its third government in two years, and thus has been designed with the flexibility needed to provide scope for fine tuning in line with the new Government's priorities. The two dominant themes reflected in the second CCF are selectivity in the choice of UNDP activities to ensure success in delivering results, and responsiveness to enable UNDP to work effectively in a highly dynamic political, social and economic environment.

I. Development situation from a sustainable human development perspective

2. Since independence in 1991, the country's transition to a democratic state with a small, open market economy and civil society has progressed less quickly than expected; most advances have been made in the transition to democracy. Despite initial economic reform, the Republic of Moldova has been unable to complete the process, due in part to the rapid succession of governments. The failure to fully implement economic reforms (particularly in the agricultural sector), coupled with the collapse of effective demand for exports to its traditional markets (associated with the financial crisis of 1998/99), contributed to a contraction of 60 per cent in the real economy, compared to pre-independence levels. The continuing separation of the breakaway region of Transnistria has deprived the Government of most of its industrial base, and the associated lack of security in the region has created opportunities for extensive smuggling and criminal activities. The shadow economy has grown dramatically and is now thought to represent about 60 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

3. The inevitable consequence of the deteriorating economic performance has been increasing poverty and worsening social welfare. Successive governments have been unable to remove the inherited distortions and inefficiencies in the social welfare system, while the contraction in the real economy dramatically reduced government capacity to fund these systems. As a result, the human development index (HDI) has deteriorated from 0.718 in 1993 to 0.700 in 2000, which places the country at 102 out of 174 countries in 2000, down from 75 in 1994. The major contributor to this decline has been the deterioration in GDP to only $358 per capita (cash income of $180 is the lowest in Europe). Income differentiation is high; about 10 per cent of the population consume less than 1,500 calories per day; many young children and women are anaemic; infant mortality rates are 1.5 to 2 times those of other European countries; the incidence of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis and HIV/AIDS has increased markedly; a growing number of children are being neglected, abused or abandoned; crime has increased dramatically; prostitution has become widespread; and there is a growing trade in women. At least 400,000 Moldovans have left the country in search of work.

4. While there has been substantial progress towards improved governance, further efforts are needed at all levels of government, but particularly in strengthening local government, continuing judicial reform and anti-corruption measures, and supporting civil society organizations. Activities aimed at assisting the Government to take practical measures to implement its obligations under a wide range of international conventions should be strengthened. Poverty is growing rapidly, with 53 per cent of households below the poverty line, and has spread across all sectors of the population, including well-educated but now unemployed professionals. The poverty

reduction strategy prepared with UNDP and World Bank support must be implemented as part of a comprehensive programme to ensure sustainable economic growth.

5. There is a need for greater integration in many aspects of development, including poverty, marginalization of vulnerable groups, rural-urban differences, emigration, the linguistic divide and HIV/AIDS. Economic development efforts need to be more closely integrated with parallel efforts to provide social welfare and to protect the environment. The Republic of Moldova needs to rebuild its social capital and mobilize the substantial resources of civil society. The environment has received little attention to date, and although the Government has ratified 15 international environmental conventions, it has only limited capacity to satisfy their conditions. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are actively seeking support to deal with a range of issues, but UNDP has been one of the few agencies investing in human capacity-building.

6. Although the country has received substantial development assistance, this has yet to be transformed into sustained improvements in the economic and social sectors. In some cases, this reflects incomplete implementation of reforms, as in the area of privatization, where some of the most important assets remain under state ownership. In other cases, it reflects an inability to improve or even to maintain the production capacity of the nation while simultaneously managing the transition to a market economy. This situation needs to be seen in context, however, since the Government has been burdened with a major territorial problem in Transnistria, as well as the growth pains associated with a new multi-ethnic nation struggling to find its place in a rapidly changing region. It has also been weakened by extensive corruption at almost all levels of society and has been fuelled by exploitation of the transition process by elites; political instability; low wages of public servants; and growing, widespread poverty.

7. The CCA identified human development and governance as the key areas warranting the attention of United Nations agencies. The UNDAF stated three goals: a vibrant market economy that will sustain livelihoods; governance that is effective and accountable at the central and local levels; and social services in health, education and welfare that are fair and effective and meet the needs of the general population -- and vulnerable groups in particular. The new Government has indicated that it plans to strengthen statehood, including re-establishing territorial integrity; promote open and transparent government; review relations between local and central authorities; and fight crime and corruption.

II. Results and lessons of past cooperation

8. UNDP support to the Republic of Moldova under the first CCF was oriented towards building capacity in state policy formulation and of government personnel. The two primary objectives were to alleviate poverty through promotion of sustainable livelihoods and to promote and enable sound governance. The objective of sustainable livelihoods was pursued across three main areas. In the first, UNDP helped develop a poverty alleviation strategy the Government has since adopted. Support to a research unit in the Ministry of Economy and Reforms enabled the unit to analyse the incidence of poverty, which, combined with parallel work by the World Bank in another ministry, is providing an objective basis for designing poverty intervention programmes that can be more accurately targeted to vulnerable groups. Recognizing the links between poverty, crime and drug trafficking, UNDP has initiated discussions with the Government in order to formulate a national crime prevention and drug supply and demand control programme.

9. A second area of UNDP assistance is the establishment of state institutions to support small and medium-scale enterprises and to attract foreign investment. Owing to the generally unsupportive business environment, these initiatives have not yet generated the results expected. A third area of UNDP support is the formulation of a national strategy to include gender equity across the board, and the Government has assigned "gender focal points" to 11 central ministries. Additionally, UNDP established a leadership programme which is training trainers in gender and development issues, and has been instrumental in raising awareness of, and working to prevent, a growing trade in trafficking of persons.

10. UNDP promoted governance and democracy by assisting in establishing and providing advisory support to the Centre for Human Rights, which has trained over 3,000 persons and has drawn attention to a range of issues, including the rights of women, children and HIV/AIDS sufferers, and the right to a safe environment. UNDP made substantial contributions to the establishment of rule of law through its support to the judicial reform process and the training of over 500 legal professionals per year through the independent Judicial Training Centre. It has improved public administration processes and helped decentralization by training regional and sectoral strategic planners. The organization has also assisted the Government in preparing a draft National Strategy for Sustainable Development and in training local administrators in the formulation of Local Environmental Action Plans. The annual national human development reports (NHDRs) have promoted better governance by raising awareness and advocating new policies and practices.

11. Despite the intention to focus the first CCF on two primary areas, over time the UNDP portfolio grew to include a wider range of projects. This evolution was in part a reflection of the resource mobilization process and in part UNDP response to changing circumstances. Under the second CCF, UNDP will continue this flexible approach where appropriate, but will use a screening process to ensure that the new projects contribute to the selected objectives of the CCF.

12. UNDP efforts under the first CCF focused on public sector activities to provide a platform for further development. With that platform now in place, it is appropriate to work directly and more extensively with civil society and NGOs. The most successful project activities were those that responded to a pressing need (e.g., supporting the constitutional court). It is important that the CCF provide UNDP with the capacity to respond to such needs as they arise, and it will be essential to develop objective screening criteria. UNDP has a role to play in supporting government efforts to deal with corruption, as it has access to key stakeholders in the executive and judiciary, as well as to best practices through its international network. By combining a broad-based approach to curb corruption with a narrowly targeted regional approach to control drug trafficking, UNDP can make a major contribution to poverty alleviation over the next five years.

13. The implications of these lessons are that the CCF should be pro poor and focus on delivering results for the vulnerable groups in society; be targeted to two primary objectives of governance and integration; be guided by objectively defined and transparent criteria; provide scope for flexible and strategic interventions; place priority on engaging civil society; and make maximum use of synergy derived by tackling corruption and drug trafficking as a means to alleviate poverty and reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS.

III. Objectives, programme areas and expected results

14. The overarching goal of the second CCF will be to help the Government create an environment that enables pro-poor sustainable human development. UNDP will continue the broad strategic thrusts of its first CCF, but will focus, where appropriate, on vulnerable groups and will operate from central levels of government to lower levels; from national activities to regional and district activities; and from predominantly dealing with government organizations to greater involvement with NGOs. There also will be a more selective approach to projects. During this phase of the development process, UNDP can help bridge the gap between government and civil society and hence assist in mobilizing the full potential of the country's human resources. Similarly, by

emphasizing a pro-poor approach, UNDP will assist government efforts to ensure that the transition process leads to the consolidation of a democratic society and to the reduction of poverty and social inequities. Building partnerships with other development assistance organizations will greatly facilitate UNDP efforts in this field. In support of this approach, the CCF will comprise two primary objectives and associated programme areas: to strengthen governance as a basis for sustainable and equitable growth and development; and to exploit opportunities to integrate people, ideas and activities in support of sustainable and equitable growth and development. UNDP will integrate five cross-cutting themes.

15. *Fostering civil society*. Although there are numerous NGOs in the country, civil society plays a limited role in the political and economic processes. UNDP will help facilitate conditions to support civil society as recommended by the country review report. This may include efforts to refine the supporting legislation or to assist with concrete mechanisms for more active participation in decision-making processes, which will also improve access to justice by all segments of the Moldovan population. NGOs will be assisted to develop skills in project planning, management, evaluation and resource mobilization. They will implement various UNDP projects and be actively involved in partnerships to support human rights and gender equality.

16. *Poverty alleviation*. In line with the Millennium Summit commitment to halve poverty by 2015, UNDP will ensure all interventions contribute to the overarching goal of reducing human poverty. Under the new integration programme area, UNDP can support initiatives aimed at facilitating income-generation or reducing the vulnerability of selected groups. Given the large number of partners operating in the field of poverty alleviation, UNDP will play a leadership and coordination role through the NHDR and other means, to facilitate nationwide dialogue on ways and means to accelerate poverty alleviation in the country.

17. *Gender equality*. UNDP support for numerous gender-related initiatives will continue, along with increased efforts to mainstream gender concerns in all UNDP activities. Emphasis will be on facilitating equal participation of men and women in UNDP-supported projects, on promoting gender equality in UNDP-organized training, and on rendering assistance in the collection of gender-disaggregated statistics. UNDP will continue assisting other United Nations bodies in promoting this agenda.

18. *Promotion of human rights*. UNDP will provide support through the development of the National Human Rights Action Plan, including the development of mechanisms to speed processing of complaints and to enforce implementation of decisions of relevant bodies. Another entry point may be efforts to enhance understanding of human rights and freedoms among civil servants, NGOs, the media, academia and the general public. In addition, UNDP will facilitate national efforts to meet the provisions of the international human rights conventions and treaties ratified by the Government.

19. *Information access*. Each project will identify information needs within the target groups of beneficiaries and propose ways to meet those needs. UNDP will also support transparency in government by promoting wider access to information for the population at large. This may involve, *inter alia*: assistance in the development of web pages by various government and non-government entities (e.g., Parliament); ensuring more effective use of information technology in the organization of public awareness campaigns; establishment of electronic information centres; and identification of employment and income-generation opportunities through the Internet.

A. Strengthening governance

20. Given the pro-poor focus of UNDP, efforts to address governance will target vulnerable groups. The CCF will support three core programmes: judicial reform, local government and rule of law. Whereas much of the past work of the organization (and other donors) has focused on overarching policy reform, future work will move to the frontline, where services are being delivered, and UNDP will work more closely with civil society organizations. Proposed interventions are as follows.

21. *Furthering judicial reform.* With the substantial contribution that UNDP has already made to strengthen the judiciary at the central level, it is appropriate now to broaden support to ensure that all citizens have equal access to justice. At present, there are often long delays in bringing cases to court and having them settled. UNDP will seek opportunities to remove bottlenecks and areas of weakness in the judicial system by building on partnerships and relationships already established. Following completion of the project supporting the Judicial Training Centre, UNDP will explore options for further on-the-job training for staff of the four key judicial agencies. This may involve working with twinning partners to cover training in such areas as legislative mandates, corporate governance and programming and operation. Another area of potential need concerns courts that are chronically under-staffed. UNDP will also work with the Ministry of Justice on the improvement of capacities in legislative planning for line ministries, drafting of legislation, and strengthening of Ministry of Justice capacity to improve the horizontal management of the legislative process. This will include analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the management of the process, assistance in preparing the Ministry of Justice proposals to rationalize the process, support to the development of quality control institutions, such as a Legislative Council (institution building and advisory support), and the development of social and economic impact analyses in the drafting of laws. Bringing the best international expertise to the country is one of the major tools in achieving these goals.

22. *Strengthening local government.* UNDP will continue to strengthen local administration to improve delivery of services at the district and village level. Support will include training of administrators and members of the community, development of improved practices, and development and implementation of local area plans. The programme will follow the broad approach set out under Agenda 21 and lead to improved strategic planning, conflict management, decision-making, partnership building and negotiation, greater transparency and decentralization, and enhanced cooperation with civil society. UNDP will provide support to state structures and public administration. Sustainable development principles will be promoted as the basis for strategic development planning, improved management practices and more effective use of information and communication technologies. The Local Agenda 21 process will be launched at judicial, municipal and village levels. UNDP will assist civil society to develop a more effective partnership with public administration agencies by helping staff of local authorities and members of civil society implement sustainable development, partnership building, and public participation in decision-making, transparency, democratization and decentralization. Advantages of trans-border cooperation with neighboring countries at the local level will be encouraged.

23. *Strengthening the rule of law.* Public confidence in the rule of law must be restored. Surveys have shown that there is now widespread acceptance of corruption and little confidence in law enforcement, consequences of the dismantling of the command economy and the lack of authority in the Transnistria region. This has lead to deteriorating or non-existent border controls and the absence of an ethic of law enforcement throughout the country. It has also contributed to rapidly expanding drug trafficking with its associated drug abuse problems. Growing and widespread corruption threatens to stall economic development and to lead to worsening poverty and social deterioration. Tackling corruption will require legislative action to eliminate opportunities for criminal activity, institutional action to strengthen law enforcement and to promote anti-corruption measures, and economic action to increase salaries and thereby weaken the lure of corruption among key public servants. One of the main conclusions of the country review report was that UNDP, as a trusted development partner and an independent agency with a strong support network in good governance, is well placed to assist government efforts to tackle corruption. In doing so, it will seek to help the Government develop appropriate policies and institutions and to facilitate access to support from other donors. Part of the approach will be to promote a dialogue on anti-corruption issues among government, private sector and civil society actors.

24. UNDP may also provide advice on the formulation of a public awareness campaign against corruption, elaboration of anti-corruption programmes and the monitoring of their implementation. UNDP will support government drug control efforts on both the demand and supply side. Demand reduction requires awareness raising, information, education and early intervention, and UNDP support will help teachers inform students

about narcotic drugs, tobacco and alcohol. Through raising awareness and enhancing the capacity to inform the community, teachers, policemen, civil society organizations and health workers will help deter young persons from drug abuse. The supply side of the drug control problem is linked to legislation and law enforcement. Under a regional programme involving Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, UNDP will work with authorities to address the lack of knowledge, methods and equipment that currently prevents Moldovan police, border control, customs and security services from curbing drug trafficking.

B. Promoting integration

25. In order to accelerate the rate of development in the Republic of Moldova, it will be important to minimize influences that divide society and mobilize the full range of support and resources available. Poverty is clearly a divisive influence, and UNDP has the capacity and mandate to assist in two areas: poverty monitoring and mapping, thus paving the way for better targeted interventions; and exploring new avenues for providing livelihoods, such as those offered by tourism. Another divisive feature of society is the marginalization of vulnerable groups. UNDP is well placed to advise on policies and measures to assist vulnerable groups become better integrated into society. In this area, the CCF envisages that UNDP would contribute through its work with women, HIV/AIDS programmes, and information access, including use of the Romanian (Moldovan) language. A third divisive influence in the country is the growing disparity in living conditions, between rich and poor and between rural and urban populations. While a large part of the disparity is related to poverty, the almost total lack of urban and regional planning also plays a role. UNDP will promote sustainable human settlement development as part of the National Sustainable Development Programme (Agenda 21). There is also a need to broaden the support base for the transition process and to harness all available resources, especially NGOs and individuals. Under this programme area, the CCF includes fostering civil society so that its substantial human capital can be utilized and further strengthened. Another area where civil society can make a significant contribution is in the re-integration of Moldovans who are returning after working abroad. Whereas in the past those who returned tended to spend their savings on a new house, some are now using their savings to invest in business. Working through civil society, UNDP can help promote this socially beneficial development pattern. Proposed interventions are as follows.

26. *Alleviating poverty*. UNDP support in this critical area will focus on two areas. First, UNDP advocacy through ongoing and future projects will be based on assistance to the Government in social policy analysis and poverty mapping. Second, UNDP will support efforts to generate employment and earn foreign exchange through sustainable tourism. UNDP upstream potential in pro-poor advocacy will be complemented by its guidance in the preparation of NHDRs, which will also serve as potential vehicles for advocacy and analysis. UNDP will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Government to ensure a financially sustainable anti-poverty strategy by monitoring social expenditures and popular welfare and by evaluating the impact of ongoing reforms. Support to the Poverty and Policy Monitoring Unit in the Ministry of Economy and Reforms will enable UNDP to oversee the creation of the poverty database and train staff to use the information to monitor welfare policies. The analysis will serve as a baseline for a poverty map outlining the incidence and forms of poverty throughout the country. Training activities will involve staff from line ministries, departments and NGOs. Tourism is widely recognized as an industry of potentially substantial importance in promoting employment for the poor throughout the world. It is particularly important in the Republic of Moldova, a country with few natural resources and with decreasing industrial potential. UNDP, in cooperation with the World Tourism Organization, will assist the Government and civil society to develop a tourism industry, which will involve establishment of an institutional framework, building links with regional and international tourism institutions and operators, and providing advice on strategies to ensure benefits for the poor and those in rural areas. It will also involve linkages with regional planning and development.

27. *Support to vulnerable groups*. UNDP has a mandate to support the Government in its efforts to assist vulnerable groups in society, and the Government has a fiscal incentive to ensure that its social welfare efforts are

effectively targeted. As UNDP cannot help all vulnerable groups, it has decided to focus its efforts in the area of HIV/AIDS and women. The social implications of HIV/AIDS are already evident in neighbouring countries, and it is essential that the Government act decisively to minimize the harm that the pandemic could cause. The Republic of Moldova has one of the highest incidences of HIV among the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and must take urgent steps to prevent an epidemic. This will require efforts to raise awareness and to create efficient means of dealing with treatment, counseling, information and social integration. As HIV/AIDS has no social or national boundaries, it is essential to adopt a regional approach to the problem, and UNDP is well placed through the United Nations family to achieve this regional approach.

28. In the Republic of Moldova, women are often overrepresented in vulnerable groups, or they form a vulnerable group of their own. They tend to suffer most in cases of conflict and frequently, unless there is specific legislation or regulations, women's concerns are neglected. One particularly disturbing trend is the trafficking of women to other countries, and there is currently no legal basis to prevent such abhorrent trade. UNDP will address the broad area of women's needs by mainstreaming gender equality, while also highlighting women's issues through other means. This will involve continued cooperation with the United Nations Development Fund for Women in its support for leadership development as a means to foster the role of women and to encourage gender-sensitive leadership. UNDP will help develop leadership, networking and communication skills in men and women and mainstream a gender-sensitive approach in civil society, business and government administration. UNDP will also address the problem of trafficking in people, especially women, by supporting civil society in its efforts to advocate appropriate legislation to prevent trafficking and by helping rehabilitate victims.

29. *Language and access to information.* Although the legal basis for use of the Romanian (Moldovan) language was established in 1989, little has been done to assist non-Romanian speakers to develop proficiency in the language. This remains a divisive issue, and UNDP will assist the Government to develop a national programme to provide opportunities for non-Romanian speakers to develop their language skills. This may involve formulation of a language training network, development of teaching methodologies and general promotion of the use of Romanian. Access to information is a prerequisite for democracy and for an efficient market economy. Through its information access theme, UNDP will ensure that all groups in society are aware of and make better use of information. In addition, where possible and where it is strategically justified, UNDP, in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe, will assist civil society organizations and government agencies to improve access to information. The emphasis will be on helping groups respond to demands for information rather than on generating a supply of information without establishing whether there is a demand.

30. *Strengthening regional development.* With over 60 per cent of the population living in rural areas, regional development will be essential to ensure that the benefits of development are shared throughout society. The role of the state in regional development under a market economy becomes one of creating checks and balances through zoning provisions and the development and implementation of building standards. Government also has responsibility in the provision of infrastructure and services, often on a user-pays basis. When the country became independent, the old command economy system of urban and regional planning lapsed and has yet to be replaced by a modern system. UNDP has substantial experience internationally in assisting Governments institute regional and urban planning programmes that contribute to sustainable human development. Expertise in this field will be made accessible through a programme aimed at strengthening national capacity to incorporate principles of sustainable development into human settlement development plans at urban, sub-urban and village levels. The plans will also include measures to rehabilitate the environment as part of a sustainable approach.

31. *Environmental compliance support.* UNDP will assist the Government and NGOs in their efforts to strengthen national capacity to meet the Government's obligations under international environmental conventions. This assistance will be tailored to the particular needs of each convention and will be in addition to ongoing efforts to meet commitments under the Convention on Climate Change. UNDP support will include:

strengthening of institutional capacity; training and development of human resources; specific areas of technical assistance; access to information and communication technologies; and assistance with outsourcing of expertise. Assistance will also be provided to help the Government have access the resources provided by the Global Environment Facility in its major areas of interventions, including biodiversity, climate change and wetlands management.

IV. Management arrangements

32. A Strategic Results Framework (SRF) will be developed for each of the two programme areas indicating expected outcomes, outputs and partnerships. Most interventions will involve partnerships among central and local government, civil society and other donors. The CCF will use a participatory approach, and will be reviewed annually and at mid term in 2004 as part of the SRF/results-oriented annual report process. All partners and stakeholders will be actively involved in monitoring and evaluating progress.

33. Both programme areas will be implemented using the national execution modality, including NGO execution. Where appropriate, steering committees will be used to guide the projects and to help build ownership and sustainability after UNDP has left. Extensive use will be made of United Nations specialized agencies and networks. Full use will be made of partnerships both to improve effectiveness and to provide leverage for UNDP resources. UNDP will extend relationships and mobilize additional resources by working with and through NGOs and civil society in general, particularly outside the capital; put a focus on policies and partnerships and enhance the effectiveness of cooperation strategies by seeking practical opportunities to assist frontline staff of NGOs and government agencies to convert policies into practice; focus on people and performance by making more extensive use of information networks and targeted training to improve capabilities of both the country team and NGOs; and exploit opportunities for improved efficiency and effectiveness through collaborative programmes, both regional (e.g., anti-drug trafficking) and national (e.g., with the United States Agency for International Development and the European Union Tacis Programme).

34. UNDP will continue to utilize core resources to attract funding from the Government and donors in the form of cost-sharing and/or co-financing for priority projects and programmes. The country office will intensify its efforts to increase co-financing and will enter into further dialogue with the European Union and other donors to explore possibilities of collaboration. UNDP will also assist government counterpart institutions and NGOs to strengthen their financial capacities.

Annex

Resource mobilization target table for the Republic of Moldova (2002-2006)

Source	*Amount (In thousands of United States dollars)*	*Comments*
UNDP regular resources		
Estimated carry-over	207	Includes TRAC 1, TRAC 2 and AOS balances.
TRAC 1.1.1	4 568	Assigned immediately to country.
TRAC 1.1.2	0 to 66.7 per cent of TRAC 1.1.1	This range of percentages is presented for initial planning purposes only. The actual assignment will depend on the availability of high-quality programmes. Any increase in the range of percentages would also be subject to availability of resources.
SPPD/STS	126	
Subtotal	**4 901** [a]	
UNDP other resources		
Government cost-sharing	-	
Third-party cost-sharing	8 000	
Funds, trust funds and other: GEF SIDA Trust Fund	2 300 2 000 300	
Subtotal	**10 300**	
Grand total	**15 201** [a]	

[a] Not inclusive of TRAC 1.1.2, which is allocated regionally for subsequent country application.

Abbreviations: GEF = Global Environment Facility; SPPD = support for policy and programme development; STS = support for technical services; TRAC = target for resource assignment from the core; SIDA = Swedish International Development Authority.